

## INW

- But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!  
Steals down my cheek th' involuntary tear.  
*Pepe.*
- INVOLUTION. *n. f.* [involutio, Latin.]  
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.  
2. The state of being entangled; complication.  
All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual involutions.  
*Glanville's Seep. c. 23.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.  
Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering called the filly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
- TO INURE. *v. a.* [in and ura.]  
1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. It had anciently with before the thing practised, now to.  
Because they infist so much, and so proudly insult thereon, we must a little inure their ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this case accustomed to use the self-same language with us.  
*Hooker, b. v.*  
If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *thoroughly inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents.  
*Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*
- That it may no painful work endure,  
It to strong labour can itself inure.  
*Hubbard's Tale.*  
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor.  
*Spenser.*  
The forward hands, *inured* to wounds, makes way  
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce.  
*Daniel.*  
Then cruel, by their sports to blood *inured*  
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd.  
*Milton.*
- TO INURE. *v. a.* [in and ura.]  
Our prompt obedience.  
*Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
They, who had been most *inured* to business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*  
We may inure ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury.  
*Addison's Guard, N° 102.*
2. To bring into use; to practise again.  
Of that his malady;  
But he soon after fresh again *inured*  
His former cruelty.  
*Spenser.*
- INUREMENT. *n. f.* [from inure.] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.  
If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and habitual inclination to the fire it held, then how much more may education, being nothing else but a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habit, into a reasonable creature.  
*Wotton.*
- TO INURE. *v. a.* [in and ura.] To intomb; to bury.  
The sepulchre  
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inured*,  
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws  
To cast thee up again.  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inured*,  
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd.  
*Dryden.*
- INUSTION. *n. f.* [inustio, Lat.] The act of burning.  
INUSTILE. *adj.* [inustile, Fr. inustilis, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable.  
To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and inustile speculation.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 839.*
- INUTILITY. *n. f.* [inutilitas, Fr. inutilitas, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.  
INVULNERABLE. *adj.* [invulnerable, Fr. invulnerabilis, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.  
Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent  
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Nor vainly hope  
To be invulnerable in those bright arms,  
That mortal dint none can resist.  
*Milton.*  
Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,  
By love invulnerable thought,  
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,  
Was in the very search betray'd.  
*Swift's Miscel.*
- TO INWALL. *v. a.* [in and wall.] To inclose with a wall.  
Three such towns in those places with the garisons, would be so augmented as they would be able with little to inwall themselves strongly.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*
- INWARD. *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]  
INWARDS. *adv.* [inward, Saxon.]  
1. Towards the internal parts; within.  
The parts of living creatures that be more inwards nourish more than the outward flesh.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The medicines which go to these magical cinnamons are so strong, that if they were used inwards they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards.  
*Bacon.*  
Celestial light shine inward.  
*Milton.*
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.  
He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending inward.  
*Dryden's Dryfrefrey.*

## INW

3. Into the mind or thoughts.  
Looking inward we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail.  
*Hooker, b. v.*
- INWARD. *adv.*  
1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.  
Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so inward and absolute a privilege.  
*Spenser.*  
He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,  
And waite his inward gall with deep despatch.  
*Pa. 24.*  
To each inward part  
It shoots invisible.  
Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the inward structure more plainly.  
*Pepe.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.  
With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd;  
But bent and inward to myself again  
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd, in vain.  
*Prior.*
3. Intimate; domestic.  
All my inward friends abhorred me.  
*Job xix. 19.*
4. Seated in the mind.  
Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
An outward honour for an inward toil;  
And for unfeeling imaginations,  
They often feel a world of restless cares.  
*Shakespeare.*
- INWARD. *n. f.*  
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this sense a singular.  
Then sacrificing, laid  
The inwards, and their fat, with incense strew'd  
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd.  
*Milton.*  
They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their inwards.  
*Mortimer's Hist.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance.  
Sir, I was an inward of his; a fly fellow was the duke;  
And I know the cause of his withdrawing.  
*Shakespeare.*
- INWARDLY. *adv.* [from inward.]  
1. A man who feels stock in the publick funds,  
So cast it in the southern seas,  
And view it through a jobber's bill;  
Put on what spectacles you please,  
Your guinea's but a guinea still.  
*Swift's Miscel.*
2. One who does chancework.  
JOHNSON. *n. f.* [from jobber, Flemish, dull, and now, prol. Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.  
And like the world, men's *johns* are  
Turn round upon their ears, the poles.  
*Hudibras, p. iii.*
- JOCKEY. *n. f.* [from jock, the diminutive of John, comes jockey, or, as the Scotch, jocky, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.  
1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.  
These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's jockies than on the poet himself.  
*Addison.*
2. A man that deals in horses.  
3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.  
To JOCKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To juggle by riding against one.  
2. To cheat; to trick.
- JOOSE. *adj.* [jocus, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.  
If the subject be faced, all ludicrous turns, and jocos or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion.  
*Watts.*
- JOSELY. *adv.* [from jocos.] Waggishly; in jest; in game.  
Sponander imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak jocosely, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity.  
*Braune.*
- JOSENESS. *n. f.* [from jocos.] Waggonery; merriment.  
JOSEITY. *n. f.* [from jocos.] Waggonery; merriment.  
A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or jocosity.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
- JOCLAR. *adj.* [jocularis, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocosely; waggish; not serious.  
These jocular flanders are often as mischievous as those of deepest design.  
The future is a dramatick poem; the file is partly serious, and partly jocular.  
*Dryden.*
- JOCLARITY. *n. f.* [from jocular.] Merriment; disposition to jest.  
The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and persist unalterably at the efforts of jocularly.  
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- JOCLUND. *adj.* [jocundus, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.  
There's comfort yet; then be thou jocund.  
*Shakespeare.*  
No jocund health, that Denmark drinks to day,  
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell.  
*Shakespeare.*  
They on their mirth and dance  
Intent, with jocular music charm his ear;  
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds.  
*Milton.*  
Alexis thund' his fellow swains  
Their rural sports, and jocund strains,  
*Prior.*

## JOE

- Canus, reverend sir, went footing slow,  
His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge,  
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge  
Like to that fanguine flower inscrib'd with woe.  
*Milton.*
- TO INWEAVE. *v. a.* [in and weave.] To furround as with a wreath.  
Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams.  
*Milton.*  
Nor less the palm of peace inwreathes thy brow.  
*Thomson.*
- JOE. *n. f.* [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]  
1. A low mean lucrative busy affair.  
2. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.  
He was now with his old friends in the state of a poor disbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the job is over.  
*Arbutnot.*  
No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,  
Save when they lose a question, or a job.  
*Pepe.*  
Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a job, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick.  
*Swift.*
3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.  
To JOE. *v. a.*  
1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.  
As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there sat *jobbing* of the fore.  
*L'Estrange.*
2. To drive in a sharp instrument.  
Let peacocks and turkey leave *jobbing* their box.  
*Thomson.*  
The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or job the edge into the stuff.  
*Moxon.*
- TO JOE. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker.  
The judge shall job, the bishop bite the town,  
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown.  
*Pepe.*  
JOE. *n. f.* An herb.  
JOEBER. *n. f.* [from job.]  
1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds,  
So cast it in the southern seas,  
And view it through a jobber's bill;  
Put on what spectacles you please,  
Your guinea's but a guinea still.  
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## JOI

- JOCUNDLY. *adv.* [from jocund.] Merrily; gaily.  
He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined  
jocundly and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's  
desire.  
*South's Sermons.*
- TO JOG. *v. a.* [jochen, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.  
Now leaps he upright, jogs me and cries, Do you see  
Yonder well-favour'd youth?  
*Dante.*  
This said, he jogg'd his good steed nigher,  
And steer'd him gently toward the quire.  
*Hudibras, p. i.*  
I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till frustration  
jogg'd me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was  
but a dream.  
*Norris's Miscel.*
- Sudden I jogg'd Ulysses, who was laid  
Fast by my side.  
*Pope's Odyssey.*
- TO JOG. *v. n.* To move by succussion; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.  
The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,  
You may be joggling while your boots are green.  
*Shakespeare.*  
Jog on, jog on the foot-path way,  
And merrily heat the file-a,  
A merry heart goes all the day,  
Your sad tires in a mile-a.  
*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Here lieth one, who did most truly prove  
That he could never die while he could move;  
So hung his destiny, never to rot  
While he might fill jog on and keep his trot.  
*Milton.*  
Away they trotted together; but as they were joggling on,  
the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck.  
*L'Estrange.*  
Thus they jog on, still tricking, never thriving,  
And murthering plays, which they miscall reviving.  
*Dryden.*
- JOE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.  
As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a jog, and whispered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside.  
*L'Estrange.*  
Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands,  
which Lewis as filly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a jog to warn him what he was about.  
*Arbutnot.*  
A letter when I am inditing,  
Comes Cupid, and gives me a jog,  
And I fill all the paper with writing  
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mogge.  
*Swift's Miscel.*
2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.  
How that which penetrates all bodies without the least jog or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable.  
*Glanville's Seep.*
- JOOGER. *n. f.* [from jog.] One who moves heavily and dully.  
They, with their fellow joggers of the plough,  
*Dryden.*
- TO JOGLE. *v. n.* To shake.  
In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains joggling, or slipping out of their place.  
*Derham.*
- JOHNAPPLE. *n. f.*  
A johnapple is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations.  
*Mortimer's Hist.*
- TO JOIN. *v. a.* [joindre, French.]  
1. To add one to another in continuity.  
To unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field.  
*Isa. lviii.*  
Join them one to another into one flock.  
*Ezek. xxxvii. 17.*  
The wall was joined together unto the half.  
*Neb. iv. 6.*
2. To couple; to combine.  
In this faculty of repeating and joining together its ideas, the mind has great power.  
*Locke.*
3. To unite in league or marriage.  
One only daughter heirs my crown and state,  
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,  
Nor frequent prodigies permit to join  
With any native of the Ausonian line.  
*Dryden's Æn.*
4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter.  
When they joined battle, Israel was smitten. 1 Sam. iv. 2.  
They should with resolute minds set down themselves to endure, until they might join battle with their enemies.  
*Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
5. To associate.  
Go near, and join thyself to this chariot.  
*Ast. vii. 29.*  
Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial. *Isa. xiv. 20.*
6. To unite in one act.  
Our best notes are treason to his fame,  
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice.  
*Dryden.*  
Thy tuneful voice with numbers join,  
Thy words will more prevail than mine.  
*Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord.  
Be perfectly joined together in the same mind. 1 Cor. i. 10.  
To act in concert with.  
Know your own interest, Sir, where'er you lead,  
We jointly vow to join no other head.  
*Dryden's Aureng.*